

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.



Friday, May 17, 1816.

Freight.

THE Agamemnon will sail on or about the 26th day of this month for Madras, Pullo Penang and Calcutta, and is ready to take on board Freight for those Settlements.

Military Square, — May 17th 1816.

So great has been the bustle and confusion, necessarily attendant on the arrival of so many ships together, that it was not till late on Wednesday Evening, that we were able to procure any of our papers. By the Upton Castle we have received a regular series both of Journals & pamphlets, down to the 1st of January, but from that period of time we are indebted for all we have got to the kind services of our friends.

Both private and public accounts unite in representing Ireland to be in a state of the greatest distress and confusion. England also is far from being in the state we could wish. At Liverpool great failures have recently taken place.

We perceive that the Emma, Cripps, for Madras was in the Downs on the 5th of January and the Baltic Merchant, Gordon, for India on the 11th.

Sir David Ochterlony was gazetted as a Baronet on the 21st of November.

The Marchioness of Lansdown has been safely delivered of a Son and heir.

English Extracts.

The remains of the late Duke of Norfolk were removed this day (Saturday) from his residence in St. James's-square and interred in the family vault, at Dorking, Surrey.

It is said that his Grace has bequeathed, by his will, all his disposable property, amounting to nearly 40,000*l.* a year, to the eldest son of Mr. Howard, the Member for Gloucester; with the exception of small legacies to his natural children, of whom there are twelve in number, and an annuity of 200*l.* to a young Gentleman who resided with him, and to whom he seemed much attached. The settled estates which devolve upon the present Duke amount to 30,000*l.* a year. His Grace, who is of a Roman Catholic family, has not conformed to the religion of the Established Church; but his eldest son is a Protestant. The late Duke, it is stated, at his grand Baronia! festival last summer, on the opening of Arundel Castle imprudently gave up his bed to one of his distinguished visitors, and slept three nights in a tent on the lawn, from which he caught a violent cold, that continued with but little intermission to the day of his death. About 20 families are gone into mourning on the event. — The newly married Mr. and Lady Charlotte Howard, are now Lord and Lady Surry.

A quondam Colonel of the Foot Guards, who lately held an appointment on the Staff of the Army, was last week ordained a Deacon of the Church of England.

In addition to the reward of 5,000*l.* offered by Government, for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Baker, the Nobility and Gentry of the County have subscribed a sum of 8,000*l.* and upwards, for the same laudable purpose.

The accounts of disturbances in Ireland are more gloomy by every post: the country gentlemen are rapidly deserting their seats. A Judge

from the Bench has declared that nothing but military execution will reclaim the insurgents.

[Hampshire Telegraph.—December 25.]

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1816.

Private accounts from Paris state, that Lavalette escaped from his prison, the Conciergerie, on the night orders were given for his execution. Madame Lavalette presented herself at the Thuilleries on Monday, accompanied by the Duc de Ragusa, through whose protection she got introduced into the Hall of the Marshals: and on his Majesty's appearance, she threw herself at his feet, imploring the royal clemency in favour of her husband. The King, with the grace and dignity peculiar to him, replied, "*Je suis bien fache, Madame, que ma clemence ne puisse pas s'accorder avec mon devoir.*" His Majesty had no sooner ceased speaking, than the Hall resounded with the unanimous cry of *Vive le Roi*. On thus finding all hope cut off, Madame Lavalette had recourse to a successful stratagem, thus related in a letter dated Dec. 21:—

"Madame de Lavalette's health has been very seriously impaired by her late sufferings. For several weeks past, in order to avoid the movement of her carriage, she had used a sedan chair. She had been accustomed to be carried in this vehicle into the prison, when it was constantly deposited in the passage of the under-turnkey's room; thence passing through a door, the yard and corridor led to the prisoner's apartments. At four on Tuesday afternoon, Madame de Lavalette arrived as usual, with a bonnet a la Francaise, and a large veil, accompanied by her daughter, eleven years old. She was assisted up stairs, and dined with her husband. About half past five, M. de Lavalette, arrayed in her clothes, taking his daughter by the arm, and supported by one of the turnkeys slowly descended to the chair. No uncommon circumstance occurring to excite suspicion, he passed before all the inspectors and guardians of that horrible abode, and, at the unbarred of the last gate, was restored to the fresh air to his friends, and liberty. In the mean time, Madame de Lavalette, who had thrown over her the large cloak of her husband, was seated, breathless in his arm chair, with a book in her hand, and the candle burning behind her on a table. At half past six, a gaoler entering the room, spoke to her, but met with no reply: he repeated the question, and, astonished at the continued silence, he approached nearer to the lady, when with a smile, succeeded by strong convulsions, she exclaimed "*Il est parti*," (he is gone). The confusion that followed may be easily imagined. The Prefect of Police was acquainted with the event at a quarter before seven; estafettes were dispatched in every direction, and the barriers closed. The police traced the chair two streets distance; there, it appears, M. de Lavalette alighted, and stepped into a carriage that was in readiness for him. It is conjectured he will fly into Bavaria, where his intimate friend and relation, the Prince Beauharnois, will receive him with open arms; and the influence of that distinguished character is so great with the King, that should he reach his territories, there can be little doubt of his future safety. This well-conducted plan was executed with peculiar felicity, and at the decisive moment; for M. Barbe Marbois, after several invitations, was reluctantly obliged to send yesterday evening to his Majesty's Attorney-General the papers, which *ex officio* passed through his hands from the Cour de Cassation. It is said he has in some degree committed himself by keeping those important documents full two days longer than the law authorises in his possession. The Attorney-General must have done his duty immediately, and Lavalette would have been to-night a headless trunk.—Madame de Lavalette slept in prison. You would with difficulty conceive the interest she has every where inspired."

Another letter from Paris, dated Dec. 21, says,—"Madame Lavalette is in the most deplorable state. She was delivered of a dead child about the early period of her husband's detention. This, added to a feverish anxiety of mind, to an unabating perseverance in those affectionate efforts which no obstacles could discourage, has so preyed on her intellectual faculties, that, should the dire event which is now universally apprehended, take place, it is probable exhausted nature will no longer be capable of enduring a greater measure of suffering.—It was observed, his Majesty did not utter a word for a full quarter of an hour after the departure of Madame Lavalette. His first exclamation was—"*Mon Dieu! J'ai passe par de bien rudes epreuves, mais de ma vie, je n'ai eu le coeur plus cruellement froisse!*"—My God! I have been exposed to many severe trials in my life, but never was my heart more cruelly assailed."

Marshal Marmont is blamed for having forcibly made his way with Madame Lavalette into the King's Cabinet, to solicit her husband's pardon.

We understand that the Agent of his Grace the Duke of Bedford is now in this country, arranging proceedings against the *Dublin Evening Post* and some other prints in the city, for a Libel against a distinguished and truly amiable female of that ancient house, impeaching her conjugal fidelity in most gross terms.—(*Dublin Paper*.)

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—The procession with the remains of the late Duke of Norfolk arrived at Dorking at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The coffin was placed on a bier in the centre of the Church, with four Heralds standing on each side, and the Chaplains at the head. The present Duke followed, as chief mourner, with the Earl of Surry, and Lord Andover, and several of the deceased's most intimate friends, when the interment immediately took place.

The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Dallingway, his Grace's Chaplain, assisted by the Vicar of Dorking; immediately after the principal Herald proclaimed the deceased's titles, broke the wands of the office as Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, and placed them on the coffin in the vault.

Letters from St Helena, dated 13th ult. received by the *Bombay*, inform us that Buonaparte still remained at a small dwelling, two or three miles in the interior of the Island, called the Briars. The *ci-devant* Emperor spends most of his time in various amusements with the daughters of his host: in the evening, to use the precise term of a letter on the subject, "the party play at cards for sugar plums." Meanwhile a strict eye is kept on Napoleon by the English, which he considers and declares to be intrusive: none of his Officers stay with him at his residence.

From the last calculation at the Bank, it appeared, that our funded debt, including the Exchequer Bills about to be funded, amounted to one thousand nine hundred and fifty millions sterling!

Government, it is said have it in contemplation to abolish parochial assessments for the relief of the poor, and provide for them in future out of the general revenue of the country: this measure would, no doubt, exonerate the landed interest of its principal pressure.

CRIM. CON. IN HIGH LIFE.—An elopement has recently taken place, which, we lament to say, has involved in deep distress several noble and highly honourable families. The lady is young, beautiful, the mother of several children, and wife of a distinguished Officer. The gallant is old enough to be her grandfather, a married man, high in the peerage, and of large fortune.

[Hampshire Telegraph, — January 1.]

Madame LAVALETTE not only remains in the Conciergerie, but she is *en secret* (in close confinement). A letter from Paris says—"She is not permitted to see any one, not even to have her *femme de chambre* about her, and she is only known to be in existence by the

permission given to her cook to send her her dinner through the gaoler. If her confinement continue much longer, in the state of health she is, it is probable she must sink under it, and thus fall a victim to conjugal devotion."

It is now said that Lord COCHRANE escaped out of the King's Bench by means of his supplying the place of the stuffing of a large sofa, which had been placed in his room for some time, but which was conveyed publicly out of the Bench, which his Lordship concealed in it, under pretence of wanting repairs.

[The Morning Chronicle, — January 8.]

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were taken up for the present season, and thus stationed, viz. Elphinstone, 1200 tons; Wexford, 1200, Captain CHAS. BARNARD; Fort William, 1200; Regent, 950, Captain PHILIP RIPLEY for Madras and China.

Scealeby Castle, 1200 tons; Surat Castle, 1149; Windham, 820; Marchioness of Exeter, 820, Captain THOMAS GILPIN; Hugh Inglis, 820, Captain JAMES FAIRFAX; Earl of Balcarras, for China direct.

Lady Castlereagh, 820 tons; Cambridge, 756; Coldstream, 693; Providence, 649; Sovereign, 633; Lord Lynedoch, 586, Captain JAMES CRICHTON; Barkworth, 556—for St. Helena and China.

Asia, 958 tons, Captain H. P. TREMENER; Prince Regent, 953 Captain J. H. HARRIS; Phoenix, 818, Captain JOHN PYKE; Marchioness of Ely, 952, Captain B. KAY; Warren Hastings 1000, Captain THOMAS LARKINS; Larkins, 637, Captain THOMAS DOUBLETON; Lord Keith, 599, Captain PETER CAMPBELL—for Coast and Bay.

Astiff, 820 tons—for Ceylon and Bengal. Mangles, 560 tons; Batavia, 555; Asia, 531—for Bengal direct.

Lady Campbell, 634 tons; Benson, 573—for Bombay direct.

[The Morning Chronicle, — November 23]

The Phaeton frigate is under orders to proceed to India as a packet ship with mails for the Cape, Mauritius, Madras, and Bengal.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Captain TREMENER, Asia, for Madras and Bengal; Captain TELFER, Sovereign; and Captain MASON, Providence, for St. Helena and China.

The reduction of Cavalry Regiments we hear is to be confined to one, the 25th Light Dragoons, which is to be ordered home from the East Indies for that purpose.

[The Morning Chronicle, — January 11]

The following is an Abstract of the fate of the French Amnesty Law:—

Art. 1. Of the law as originally proposed, declaring a general Amnesty.—Agreed to.

Art. 2. Excepting from the above the persons named in the first class of the Ordinance of the 24th July.—Agreed to.

Art. 3. Ordering the persons in the second class of said Ordinance to quit France in two months.—Agreed to, with an Amendment, that the King shall have authority to remove such persons within two months, and deprive them of all titles, property, and pensions, conferred on them previously.

Art. 4. Banishing all the Buonapartean family.—Agreed to, with a verbal amendment.

Art. 5. Excepting from the Amnesty persons under trial or sentence.—Agreed to.

Art. 6. Excepting also crimes and offences against private individuals.—Agreed to.

This is the whole of the law as proposed by the Ministers, which has undergone no material alteration.

The Amendments were next put to the vote.

On Articles 1 and 2 none were proposed—that on Art. 3 was (see that Article) adopted.

The Amendment on Art. 4, proscribing as follows, viz.—

1st. Those who have been accomplices in the return of the Usurper to France, by corresponding with him or his agents in the Isle of Elba, and facilitating his means; 2d. Those persons who before the 23d March, accepted from the Usurper the functions of Ministers or Counsellors of State; 3d. The Prefects nominated by the King, who acknowledged the Usurper before the 23d of March; 4th The Marshals and Generals commanding Military Divisions or Sub-divisions, who declared for the Usurper before his entrance into Paris; and, 5th. The Generals in Chief who directed their forces against the Royal Armies—

was rejected by 184 to 175.

The other Amendment on Article 5, for adding confiscation to the punishment of the convicted, was also rejected.

The last Amendment, for excepting the Regicides who had voted for the *Acte Additionel*, was carried. This is the only prominent alteration in the Law as first offered to the Chamber; and this Law, so amended, passed by 324 to 32.

It may not be uninteresting to state what has become of the persons comprised in the first and second articles of the King of France's Ordinance of the 24th of July. The first article contained the following names:—

Ney, Labedoyere, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouet d'Erlon, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameil Brayer, Gilly, Mouton Dabervert, Grouchy, Clausel, Laborde, Debelle, Bertrand, Drouet Cambrone, Lavalette and Rogio.

Of these Ney and Labedoyere have been shot; Lallemand is at Malta, Drouet d'Erlon is in France, Lefebvre and Gilly are arrived at New York, Grouchy has embarked at Guernsey for America, Lavalette has escaped. Debelle is in prison, Bertrand is with Buonaparte, Drouet and Cambrone are upon trial. Rogio is at Malta. The rest are concealed.

The persons comprised in the second Article, and ordered to quit France in two months, are—

Soult, Alix, Excellmans, Bissano, Marbot, Felix Leguetter Couley (de la Meurthe), Mehee, Feres-sines, Thibauden, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque (General), Lobau, Harel, Pire, Barrare, Arnault, Regnaud (de St. Jean d'Angely), Pommereuil, Arrighi (of Padua), Dejean, Jun. Garrah, Real, Eonvier Domolard, Merlin (of Douay), Durbach, Divat, Defermont, Bury St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier-des-Saintes, Melmet, Hulin, Cloy, Courtin, Forbin-Janson the elder son, and Le Lorque Dideville.

Soult, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, and others are still in France; Carnot, however, is on the point of setting out for Russia. Several have escaped, or have been permitted to leave France. Excellmans is at Brussels; Bissano in Austria; Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely is in the United States; wither, we believe, Bury St. Vincent and Felix Desportes have also fled. Arrighi is in Italy.

SHERIFF'S COURT, Nov. 30.

SIR GEORGE BARLOW v. MAJOR BARLOW, HIS COUSIN.

This was an Inquisition before the Sheriff of Middlesex and a Special Jury, for the purpose of assessing the damages to be awarded in the case of Sir Geo. H. Barlow, K. B. against Major G. E. Pratt Barlow.

The defendant had suffered judgement to go by default, and the plaintiff's damages were laid at 5000l.

Mr. Gifford opened the pleadings.

Mr. Gurney followed, and stated the plaintiff's case at considerable length. In the year 1789, while then Sub-Secretary to the Indian Government, he first became acquainted with the lady whose infidelity had originated the present inquiry. She was the daughter of Capt. Collins, a meritorious officer in the East India service; she was then 19 years of age, Sir George was 27, and a union that promised every happiness to both took place in the month of April that year. The fruit of this marriage were fifteen children, one of them unhappily, of doubtful legitimacy. The adultery of the mother of such a family had furnished the unhappy matter for present consideration. In the year 1803 the defendant came out to India. He was the son of Mr. Barlow Pratt, of Kensington, who had some years ago retired from the profession of the law to enjoy a fortune bequeathed to him by a relative, whose name he assumed. The defendant was, at the time of his voyage to India, about 18 years of age. He embarked without any appointment, but was possessed of a letter of introduction from Mr. Wm. Barlow to his brother, Sir George, who received him at his house in Calcutta like a son, and ultimately provided for him through his interest with the Marquis of Wellesley. He was first appointed Ensign, then Lieutenant, and Sir George advanced 2000l. for his Captaincy, which was repaid by his father. In the year 1806 it was thought necessary that Lady Barlow should come to England for the education of her three youngest children. A dispatch ship was provided for this purpose, and Major Barlow, who was then going to England on business, was charged with the care of the family. At the recommendation of the defendant's mother a lady of the name of Page was engaged as a governess to the children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barlow removed to Streatham, for the more proper superintendence of the establishment. Lady B. was at that time pregnant of her thirteenth child. After a short residence there she returned to Madras, where Sir George was then Governor; up to this period no interruption occurred in the domestic happiness of the family; immediately before the Lady's return Major Barlow had gone back to India, where he was again received by Sir George with his wonted affection, and by him appointed his private military secretary and aid-de-camp. In the year 1813, Sir George Barlow left India for England, with two of Lady B.'s children Emma and Frederick, both since she went last out; the boy, it now appeared, was not the child of her husband, the Major also returned to England, and was, of course, a frequent visitor of Streatham. Miss Page having accidentally opened the room door in which the Lady and Major B. were seated, discovered the former with her hand upon the latter's shoulder, and her face close to his, as if about to kiss him. About this time, Miss Page received a confidential letter from a friend, recommending her, if possible, to prevent the Major's visits, which had excited strange suspicions. On the 18th of June, as the Governess and children were going to church, they met Major Barlow at the gate of the house. Lady B. did not go to church that day. Soon after Miss Page had entered the pew, she feigned indisposition and returned home, where she heard her Ladyship and the Major in conversation in the lobby, and heard them afterwards pass into the bed chamber, where they remained about twenty minutes. When they resumed their places in the drawing-room, Miss Page entered it. They appeared confused, when she told them the object of her return from church, and entreated Major Barlow to desist from his visits, or if he must visit at the house, to come there when Sir George was at home. On Tuesday, the 9th of August, she intercepted, through the butler, a letter from Lady Barlow to Major Barlow, under cover to his brother. This letter developed the whole transaction, and not till then was Sir George informed of the fact. On the following day (Wednesday, the 10th of August), this heart-rending information was communicated to him. Mr. Wil-

liam Barlow, his brother, was immediately sent for, and it was arranged that Lady Barlow should take refuge with her mother at Bath, to which place she set out the next day, accompanied by the boy Frederick, and a man and maid servant. Measures were at once taken to intercept any letters that might be in transitu from Major Barlow, who, foreseeing the risk of this species of correspondence, seemed to have conducted it with caution; for in a letter, dated "Kensington, 9th August," he writes to complain of Sir George not having answered his letter relative to a piece of plate then making up by Mr. Makepeace, and adds—"I am sorry, my dear Lady Barlow, you are under the necessity of consulting Dr. Jackson; it is extraordinary that, when ill, you can't call in medical advice, even while your servants have that privilege."

After arranging a plan for future correspondence, the letter states, that if her Ladyship has to write "upon family matters," she had better direct to "Major Barlow, 34th regiment, Dublin," where he was then going, and to put the letter in the post-office herself, as it was necessary to avoid the fiscal curiosity of those who may be about her. It concludes with these words, "Kiss darling Frederick for me," &c.

Mr. Gurney called witnesses, who proved his case. Mr. Scarlett made an eloquent speech, in mitigation of damages. His instructions precluded him from casting any imputation upon the lady, whom, considering the youth of the defendant, he insinuated was rather the seducer than the seduced. The defendant had only the pay of his commission to live upon, and if the damages given were excessive, all his prospects in life would be destroyed. The Jury gave Two Thousand Pounds damages.

SHERIFF'S COURT, BEDFORD-ROW, Dec. 1.

SIR WILLIAM ABDEY, BART. v. LORD CHARLES BEN-TINCK.

Mr. Richardson opened the pleadings, by stating, that the action was brought by the plaintiff, Sir Wm. Abdey, against Lord W. C. Cavendish Bentinck, younger brother of the Duke of Portland, to recover damages for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 30,000l.

Mr. Topping then stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, premising the detail of the circumstances, by observing, that this was a "case which called for more exemplary damages than perhaps had been given in other cases of the like nature. The plaintiff was the representative of one of the most ancient and respectable families in this kingdom, and the defendant was the younger brother of his Grace the Duke of Portland. In the month of July, 1808, the plaintiff contracted marriage with Miss Anne Wellesley, the natural daughter of the Noble Marquis of that name. The young lady was 19 years of age, and the gentleman 26 or 27, therefore there was no disparity in point of years between the couple thus united. It might be said to be purely a *love match*, where no feeling of ambition or interest on the one side or the other was to be gratified. The marriage was solemnized at Camelford-house, the residence of the Marquis of Wellesley, in the presence of that noble Marquis, and of the members of both families, respectively. From the moment they were thus united, they lived upon terms of the most perfect conjugal harmony and happiness, until the defendant in this foul transaction, as he, the Learned Counsel, might call it, became acquainted with the family. The defendant, as was already stated, was the younger brother of the Duke of Portland, and at the time when this event took place, he was about the age of 22. He was a widower, and had one child by his deceased wife. As the younger brother of the noble house alluded to, he participated in the fortune transmitted to that family; besides which he held a situation of considerable emolument in his Majesty's Household. In consequence of the decease of his wife he became acquainted with Sir W. Abdey and his lady, who perhaps took an interest in that poignant grief which he might be supposed to feel at a loss so heavy and afflicted as that of an amiable and accomplished wife. He was introduced to the plaintiff, who resided in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, where he occasionally visited, and though he could not be said to enjoy the rights of friendship he was received with the most perfect politeness, and participated in the hospitalities of the plaintiff's table. In November last year, Sir William and his lady went to Paris; but nothing had previously happened which could give reason to suspect anything dishonourable in the views of the defendant, but upon the arrival of the plaintiff and his lady in Paris, the defendant also appeared in that gay city, and took lodgings in the very same street where the plaintiff resided. There the defendant renewed his acquaintance, and was received by Sir William in the same polite and hospitable manner as in London. Still nothing occurred to manifest the object which the defendant had ultimately accomplished. Sir Wm. returned to London with his lady, in the month of March following, and continued to reside at his house in Hill-street until the 21st July last. It was then the season of the year when persons of Sir William's station in life usually sojourn to watering places; and the plaintiff and his lady went down to Worthing. Very soon after the defendant also appeared at Worthing, and made some sort of frivolous excuse, saying that he came on some business connected with the Royal Household; but, in truth, his real object was the pursuit of his criminal intentions towards Lady Abdey. It was quite clear that he had entered into a clandestine correspondence with the lady at that time, incompatible with his relative situation to the plaintiff and his lady. In the month of September Sir William and Lady Abdey returned to London; and it being then the shooting season, Sir W. and his lady were invited to spend a few days at Battisam Hall, Cambridgeshire, the mansion of Mr. Caldwell who had married Sir William's sister. Mr. Caldwell was the son of Admiral Caldwell and Sir William proposed to go down into Cambridgeshire, to pay a short visit to his sister and her family. But, however, for reasons not then developed, Lady Abdey objected to go with her husband. She said she thought they might be troublesome to the family; as Admiral Caldwell was then in an ill state of health at his son's house, and she wished to remain in town. Under these circum-

stances Sir William determined to go down to his brother-in-law's by himself; and on the 2d September set off for Battisam Hall, meaning to stay one or two days. On the very day upon which Sir W. left London, the Defendant made his appearance in Hill-street, and there he succeeded in accomplishing the object of his improper wishes, in consummating the dishonour of the plaintiff in the seduction of his wife. The Learned Counsel said, that as evidence of this he should call the defendant himself: he should produce letters under his own hand-writing, wherein he unequivocally acknowledged that he had rendered the unfortunate object of his illicit passion the most unhappy of women. He continued his visits in Hill-street until the 5th of September, on which day she eloped with him to a place called Croome's hill, in the town of Greenwich, where he had taken a furnished house for the lady and himself; and where, to evade discovery, he assumed the name of Capt. Brown, and introduced Lady Abdey as Mrs. Brown. There they lived till the 24th of Nov. last, when their guilty retreat was discovered. [Here the Learned Counsel read extracts from the letters.] The first contained the following effusions:—"I never could have such a thought as to leave thee my dearest Anne! How can I be happy, my love, without thee? My heart is breaking now. Can love think itself happy without her own dear, dear husband? The thought makes me wretched beyond idea. I never can have one happy moment without you. By delaying this (meaning the elopement, Mr. Topping observed) for a few weeks you put it out of the power of its ever taking place. You say he (meaning her husband) cannot regret it long. My thoughts tell me what I feel—but no words can express my wretched distress at being left thus dreadfully alone. I hate myself, and if I lose my dearest Anne, I shall be consigned to every misery. Oh, it must not be! My love says she agrees with me. You must not go love; Oh, promise me you won't—my existence depends upon it." In another part of the letter, he speaks of his infant daughter—"If I die, Oh, my love! I promise you the care of Georgiana. In a very few weeks, if you go into Cambridgeshire, this duty will devolve upon you. Think, then, of your dearest Charles! This fills me with horror! How can I think you love me if you hesitate? Oh! that I was still as dear to you as ever."

The second letter ran thus—"Have mercy on me, do not go into the country. I hardly know, my dearest Anne, my love, if I said or did any thing to offend you forgive me. For mercy sake, don't go; if you can't leave me, let me see you only there for a few hours, that's all I implore. Oh, my love! what can be your wish to delay it longer, only that it shall not be, O dearest wife, tell me what you mean. If mine own dearest Anne must be mine, why defer our happiness? This is the only moment; if thrown away, it may be lost for ever."

The following are passages from the third letter:—"I can't, dearest, dearest Anne, wait until to-morrow to inquire after you. The wretched state of mind in which I left you, and the conviction that I am the cause of it, makes me wretched. How can I ever forgive myself, that for a few moments gratification, I could have accumulated on mine own beloved such a heap of misery! I have planted a dagger in your breast, which can never be removed. Never can I forgive myself. Love, all-powerful love, urges me on. Oh! my love; the very marble could not have resisted it. If my beloved wife (for such you really are) should condemn me to years of absence, you will still find me the same. I swear by Almighty God, nothing shall prevent our being united by the solemnities of the Church. Oh, that I might be permitted to force you away, and rely on my honour, and devotion, and attachment, which can never cease to love you, dearest heart. Will you, if I die, take care of my child, and keep her from all harm? God only knows how I love you. Oh, that I might be permitted to have my dearest heart," &c.

Mr. Topping here observed that these letters were replete with a further bolder dash, which it would be a waste of time to read. He should now call witnesses to the facts he had stated, and then leave the consideration of the case to the Jury. Admiral Caldwell, C. Caldwell, Esq. Mrs. Charlotte Caldwell, and R. Parnter, deposed that the plaintiff and his lady lived in the greatest harmony and conjugal happiness up to the period of his elopement. The servants were next called—one of whom, Thomas Jenkins, proved the fact of Lady Abdey's elopement in a gig, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th September, from Union street, about 40 yards from her husband's house, with a gentleman whom he did not then know. He was afterwards sent to Greenwich to identify Mr. and Mrs. Browne, and he found that they were no other than the Defendant and Lady Abdey.

Mr. Brougham spoke at some length in mitigation of damages. He urged that the dishonour and injury was not aggravated by any friendship existing between the parties, and insinuated that the temper, habits, and pursuits of Sir Wm. Abdey and his lady, were unbecomingly and dissimilar. He was prevented by his instructions from producing any witnesses, from reading any letters or from urging any arguments which might, by possibility, give pain to the plaintiff. He concluded by declaring that the defendant was not wealthy. The Jury, after consulting about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of Seven Thousand Pounds damages.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—May 14th, Ship Charlotte, Captain Peter Brown, from London.

Ditto.—The H. C.'s Timber Ship Ernaad, Lieutenant John Mack in charge, from Cochin.

Ditto.—15th, Ship Samarang, Captain John Gover, from England.

Ditto.—Ship Upton Castle, Captain H. Beys, from Ditto.

Ditto.—The H. C.'s Ship Cabalva, Captain John Hine, from Ditto.

Ditto.—The H. C.'s Ship Lady Melville, Captain J. C. Lockner, from England.

Ditto.—Ship Cumberland, Captain T. H. Wilkinson, from England.

Ditto.—Ship Marquis of Huntley, Captain Donald McLeod, from England.

Ditto.—Ship Castle Huntly, Captain J. Pater-son, from Ditto.

Ditto.—Free Trader Ship Princess Charlotte, Captain John Lushman, from England.

SAILED.—May 14th, Ship Euphrates, Captain P. Mearning, to Calcutta.

Passengers by the Samarang.

Mr. Beck.

Passengers by the H. C. S. Cabalva.

Mr. Reade and Mr. Stubbs, writers,—Mr. Pollock, Assist. Surgeon.

Officers for H. C.'s Ship Buckinghamshire.—Mr. James Pearson, Chief Officer,—Mr. T. J. Smith 3d Do.—Mr. William Potham 4th Do.—Mr. Wm. Palford 5th Do.—Mr. Wm. Hayland, Surgeon,—Mr. R. Downes Assist. Surgeon,—Mr. H. Smith Midshipman,—Mr. H. Stan-nah Do.—Mr. H. Shuttleworth Do.—Mr. J. Crozier Do.—S. Prescott Do.—Mr. Lewis Murray,—Mr. Wm. Lee,—Mr. Barnard Kelley,—Mr. Patrick Kelley.

Passengers by the Upton Castle.

Mr. Wybrow Surgeon of the 17th Dragoons,—Mrs. Wybrow,—2 Miss Goodhews—Byrom Rowles Esq. and Assistant Surgeon Hall, from the Cape.

Passengers by the Cumberland.

Capt. Byers,—Mr. Rodgers, Cadet,—Mr. White-side, Free Mariner.

Passengers by the Castle Huntly.

Major General Browne,—Capt. Browne his Aid-de-Camp,—Capt. Meall and Lady,—Capt. John Lewis and Lady,—Mr. Alderton, Free Mariner.

Passengers by the Marquis Huntly.

Major Dunbar,—Lieut. Maunson,—Mr. Alexander Bell,—Arthur Crauford, W. E. Elliott Writers.

Passengers by the Charlotte.

Thomas Hutton Esq.—T. B. Fraser.

Passengers by the Lady Melville, Captain J. C. Lockner.

Mr. Backhouse, Miss C. Baynes, Miss M. S. Anderson, Captain McNeil, 17th Light Dragoons. Lieutenant Grivelle, Cornet Backhouse, 17th Light Dragoons. Lieutenant Mahon, 47th Regt. Ensign Watts, Ensign Newhouse, 65th Regt. Ensign Ferrier, Assistant Surgeon. Assistant Surgeons McGregor and Redford 56 Regt. D. Anderson Bell, Company's Assistant Surgeon. John Morris Ried, free mariner. Mr. Murdoch, 6th mate of the Buckinghamshire.

Passengers H. C.'s S. Ernaad.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta,—Mrs. Middleton,—Miss Staley,—Alexander Bell Esq.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.—15th MAY 1816.

The Samarang left England, on the 23th of January in company with the Anna, Captain Tate, and has not brought out more than 50 Letters: the Bombay and China Ships had sailed from Portsmouth on the 23d of January, but one of them the Marquis of Ely, having sprung her fore-mast in a violent gale of wind, in the Channel, had been compelled to put back, and had arrived at Portsmouth, before the Samarang sailed.

The Upton Castle left England on the 9th of January, and the Cape about the 15th of March.

Three English Gentlemen, we hear, had been arrested in Paris, for aiding General Lavalette to effect his escape. One of them is said to be Sir Robert Wilson.—The Duke of Wellington had declined to interfere in the business.

The Bombay arrived in the Downs on the 23d of December, and the Asia Private Trader had also arrived.

DEATHS.—Lord Gardner.—Sir George Prevost.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the Proprietors by M. D. CRUZ, No. 10, Military Square.